

CHICAGO ILLUSTRATED



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College

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Chicago

LINCOLN MONUMENT.



VIEW IN STATE STREET LOOKING NORTH

GV3503

THE
COMMERCIAL
CAPITAL OF THE
NORTHWEST

CHICAGO ILLUSTRATED

A decorative floral wreath with symmetrical designs on either side, featuring stylized leaves and flowers, framing the title.

THERE are few cities in the United States that can boast more points of interest than Chicago, the metropolis of the Northwest. Owing to its situation upon the southern shore of lake Michigan, surrounded by half a dozen rich and prosperous states, the commerce of which is all more or less tributary to this center, Chicago has acquired a world wide reputation as a thriving, enterprising and prosperous commercial city.

Its rapid and continuous growth in population and wealth during the last two or three decades has made Chicago the second city in size in the Union, having a population according to the census in 1900, of 1,698,575 souls, while the volume of commerce of the city has kept pace with her progress in other respects.

Chicago is divided by the river and its branches into three parts, called "the south side," which comprises the main business district and a large residence section lying directly south along the lake shore; "the north side," consisting of a smaller residence and business section lying north of the river and extending northward from the business center; and the "west side," embracing all that extensive portion of the city lying west of the two arms or branches of the river. The city is well supplied with rapid transit facilities, consisting of cable and electric cars, elevated, and steam railroads, so that it is quite an easy task to reach any portion of the city quickly, and at a cost of but a few cents. The streets are all wide and intersect each other, with but few exceptions, at right angles, making the geography of the city, quite simple.



CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

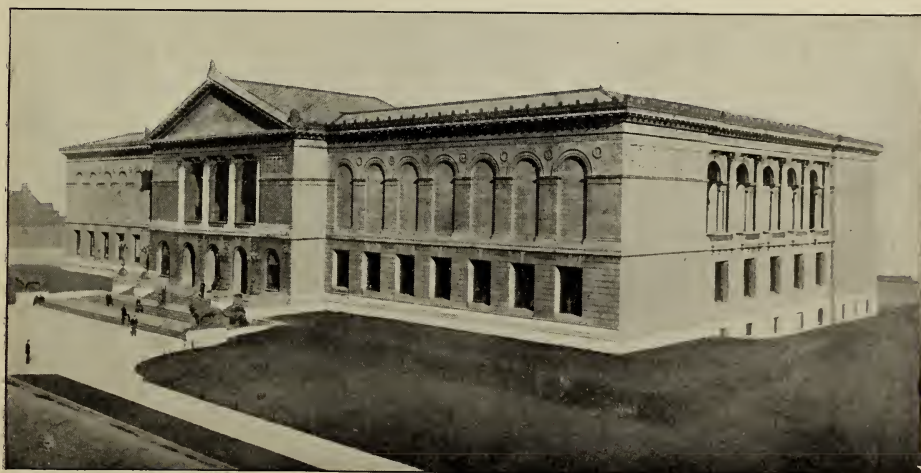
It is, indeed, difficult to realize that in 1833, less than an ordinary lifetime ago, Chicago consisted of a rude fort situated near the mouth of the river, surrounded by a stockade designed as a protection of its few dozen inhabitants against the Indians. The location of this fort (Fort Dearborn) was just south of what is now Rush street bridge, at the intersection of Michigan avenue and Water street, where the wholesale grocery house of W. M. Hoyt & Co. now stands. The spot is marked by a marble tablet of Fort Dearborn set in the brick wall of the building.

Leaving this historic spot we may walk directly south in Michigan avenue two blocks and find ourselves at the large substantial building of the Chicago Public Library. This building was completed in 1896 at a cost of over two

million dollars, and the site is worth a million more. This is the finest library building in the United States, except the Congressional Library at Washington. The visitor should enter at the Washington street end, and upon ascending the great staircase will find himself at once in the delivery room, which is interesting. The reading room, reference room and other portions of the building are open to visitors. The library now contains nearly 300,000 volumes.

Continuing south in Michigan avenue from the library another square brings us to the great mail order house of Montgomery Ward & Co. This firm receives from 10,000 to 25,000 letters and orders every day. They employ 1,400 clerks. The tower to their store is 25 stories high. Out of town people are always welcome, and capable guides conduct them through the establishment.

One block farther south, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street, stands one of Chicago's prominent educational institutions, the Metropolitan Business College, to which visitors are always welcome, and a short



THE ART INSTITUTE.

distance farther, on the opposite side of the avenue, is another, the Art Institute, occupying a massive stone building in the Italian Renaissance style. The museum and galleries are open to visitors free of charge on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and all public holidays, and richly repay a visit.

Passing west along Adams street one block brings us beneath the structure of the elevated road, over which pass trains destined for all parts of the city. A block farther west we reach State street, the great retail thoroughfare of the city, and on the opposite side of the street stands "The Fair," the great retail establishment and the pioneer department store of Chicago, occupying a nine story building a block in length, extending from State to Dearborn streets. This store employs 3,500 clerks and 40,000 customers throng its aisles daily. Proceeding along westward to Dearborn street we turn south and pass the Great Northern Hotel on the left, and the magnificent new Post Office and Custom House in process of erection on our right.

At Jackson boulevard we turn west again, past the great Monadnock building and then the Union League Club, with its round tower on the corner. This club is in some respects the leading social organization of Chicago, and many important public movements originate among its membership.

Continuing westward the next crossing is Clark street. On the right is the Grand Pacific hotel and on the left the beautiful Western Union building. A block farther west on Jackson boulevard brings us to the Board of Trade, the greatest and most famous commercial exchange in the world. The building is of handsome architecture and granite construction. The great exchange hall is on the second floor and is the main feature of the interior of the building. Galleries for visitors are provided, from which crowds daily view the exciting scenes on the floor below. The exchange hall is 150x175 feet in size and 80 feet high. The regular hours of daily session of the board are from 9:30 to 1 o'clock, but the best hour to see the excitement among the "bulls" and "bears" at its height is about noon.

After seeing the Board of Trade a visit should be made to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, situated directly opposite on La Salle street, occupying a

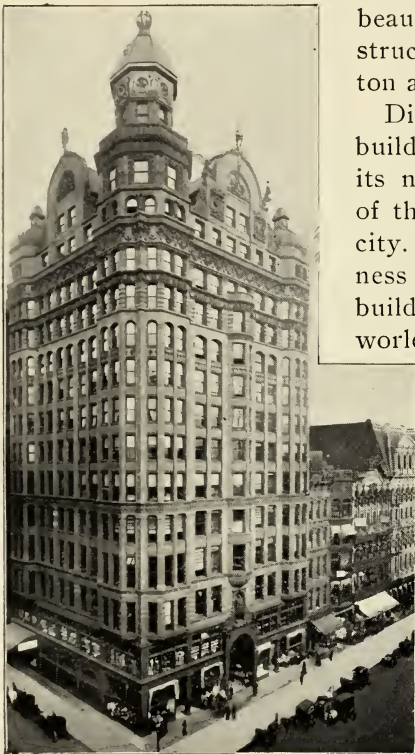
massive two-story granite structure, fronted with corinthian columns. This is the finest bank building in the United States. The best position in which to get a good view is the gallery. This bank has a capital of \$4,000,000 and deposits amounting to over \$50,000,000. The safety vaults in the basement, where valuables are stored by the bank's customers, are well worth a visit.

LaSalle street may be called the Wall street of Chicago, for here are located the principal moneyed institutions of the city—the banks, insurance and brokers'



COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL.

offices. Fine modern business buildings line the street on either side. At the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets stands the beautiful "Woman's Temple," erected by the W. C. T. U. in 1892 at a cost of a million dollars, and on the opposite corner is the New York Life building. Two blocks farther north we



COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING.

come to the Stock Exchange, occupying a beautiful exchange hall in the great fire-proof structure at the southwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets.

Diagonally opposite the Stock Exchange building is the court house and city hall, with its massive pillars and walls, making it one of the most imposing public buildings in the city. It occupies a central position in the business district of the city and is one of the finest buildings devoted to municipal purposes in the world. The building occupies an entire

square, one-half being used by the city and the other half by the county. The cost of the building was about \$4,500,000. In noting distances in Chicago the court house is the central figure or starting point.

Passing eastward along Washington street we cross Clark street again, at the Methodist church corner, and continue east until we reach State street again. At the southeast corner of State and Washington streets stands the beautiful Columbus Memorial building, one of the finest office build-

ings in the city. Directly north across Washington street stands the mammoth retail store of Marshall Field & Co. A stroll through the store is an interesting sight. A block farther north on State street we come to the

great Masonic Temple, at the northeast corner of Randolph street. This is one of the most noteworthy buildings in Chicago. It is twenty-one stories high, rising to the height of 302 feet. The cost of this building was \$3,500,000. On the top of the building is an observatory that commands the best view of the city to be had from any point. Admission to the observatory is 25 cents. Take elevators. In summer a roof garden theater flourishes here also. Great as the building is the visitor cannot

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LAWRENCE J. GUTTER

Collection of Chicagoana

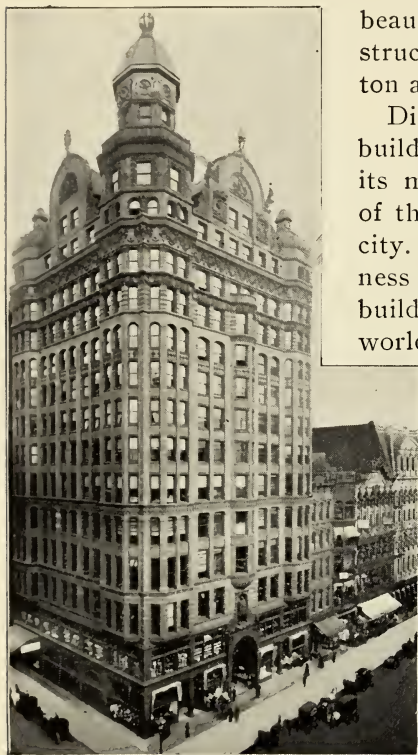
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT CHICAGO

The University Library



UNION STOCK YARDS.

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UNION STOCK YARDS.



HAVING now taken a hasty and necessarily imperfect view of the business portion of the city, the visitor may proceed to explore the more distant points of interest.

Taking the South Side elevated road one block east of the Masonic Temple and alighting at Forty-third street (fare five cents), then taking an electric car westward, the visitor may see the great Union Stock Yards, the largest live stock market in the world. The yards occupy over 400 acres of land and all the railroads entering Chicago are connected with them. The yards cost about five million dollars, and the various great packing companies have buildings in the vicinity representing an investment of over twenty million dollars; 25,000 men are employed in and about the yards and packing houses. The visitor who wishes to make a thorough tour of the yards should engage a guide for the purpose.

Leaving the yards by the Forty-third street car line, the visitor may continue east until Cottage Grove avenue is reached, and there change to the cable car going south marked "Jackson Park." A ride of three miles brings one to "the famous Jackson Park," the site of the World's Fair "White City" of 1893. The landscape features of the park were completely destroyed for the construction of the fair buildings, but the park is now mostly restored to its pristine beauty. Only one of the great palaces of the fair still stands—what was then the Art Palace, now the Field Columbian Museum. This museum is well worth a visit, as it contains a vast collection of specimens illustrating art, science, archeology and history. Admission free on Saturdays and Sundays. Other days, adults, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

A walk of a few blocks west from Jackson Park along the famous "Midway" brings one to the Chicago University, one of the great universities of the country, founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1889. Three thousand students are in attendance, and the endowment is about \$12,000,000. A convenient way in which to return to the city is by the Illinois Central suburban trains, which skirt along the shore of the lake, giving one of the finest views of the harbor and water front of the city.

An interesting tour may be made to Lincoln Park and the north portion of the city. Take the cable cars as they pass around "the loop," in the heart of the



GRANT MONUMENT, LINCOLN PARK.

city—that is, going north in Dearborn street. These cars pass through a tunnel under the river, in itself a wonderful work of engineering, and well worth seeing. After leaving the tunnel north of the river the car swings back on North Clark street and you pass within one block of the county jail and criminal courts, famous for many such celebrated cases as the trial and execution of the anarchists. Leaving your cable car at Chicago avenue, you walk east to the lake shore (four blocks) and inspect one of the great pumping works which supplies the city with pure lake water. There are five of these pumping works in the city, the largest of which is at Fourteenth street, two blocks east of Wabash avenue. These pumps draw the water through a tunnel from the crib situated four miles out in the lake. The crib may be easily seen from the shore on a clear day.

After inspecting the Water Works you may walk north along the Lake Shore Drive, past the homes of many of Chicago's prominent citizens, including that of Mr. Potter Palmer, built after the style of a Norman castle, and a stroll of a mile brings you to Lincoln Park. The principal objects of interest in the park are the Lincoln Monument, as shown in the frontispiece of this book; the Grant Monument, the lagoons, the boat house, the collection of animals and the flowers.

Garfield and Douglas Parks, on the west side of the city, are spots of beauty



VIEW IN LINCOLN PARK.



VII
VIEW IN DREXEL BOULEVARD.

at the proper season. The boulevards of Chicago afford ample opportunities for driving or bicycling. The monuments of Chicago are numerous, and attest the public spirit and munificence of her wealthy citizens. The most centrally located of these is that of Gen. John A. Logan in the Lake Front Park. There are also several fountains that are works of merit as examples of architecture and sculpture and which rank among the ornaments of the city.

As an educational center Chicago ranks with the great cities of the world, both in the number and high reputation of her institutions of learning. Among these may be taken the METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE as an example. The building occupied by the College, of which we give an illustration on page 14 is of brick, seven stories, of handsome elevation, with an ornamental stone doorway. This appropriate entrance opens into a spacious lobby with marble walls and tiled floor, from which two passenger elevators afford easy access to the rooms and offices above. The College occupies the four upper floors

of the building, the business office and Principal's room being situated on the fourth floor. Every school room has wide and lofty windows, which look to the south, thus affording abundance of light and sunshine, so essential in a study room. The furniture and trimmings throughout are of natural oak, thus giving a cheerful effect to the rooms. The entire institution is fitted with electric light and each department is in communication with the office by telephone.



THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

throughout the department is interesting and inspiring.

The typewriting department is fitted with over one hundred first-class, modern typewriting machines of standard make, each provided with a new and unique device in the form of a copy holder, for the purpose of teaching touch typewriting.

The entire sixth floor of the building is occupied by the Counting House Department, fitted up with banks and offices designed to represent a miniature business world, where the students are given practical office drills and experience in the routine of business transactions and office duties and discipline. This department is under the direction of a manager who is a practical business man, aided by two experienced assistants, and the accuracy, system and precision which prevail

The seventh floor is divided into study departments and class rooms, the latter being seated with comfortable opera chairs. Along the north walls of the main halls extend the lockers for students' coats and wraps. Each study room is provided with filtered drinking water.

Visitors are always welcome and will be conducted through the College rooms by a competent guide upon application at the office. The College has



FINISHING DEPARTMENT, COMMERCIAL COURSE.

been established and prominently before the public since 1873, and during the winter months has a regular daily attendance of almost a thousand students. By the original, novel and practical methods employed in this College it has achieved a wide reputation as a school of finance and business, and students are attracted to it from all parts of the United States. Its popularity has been attained mainly on account of the enterprise and originality displayed by its

officers in the methods of conducting the school and the high standard of results achieved in the training of its pupils. Graduates of this College may be found in every business house of any importance in Chicago or the north-west, and many heads of prominent firms trace their start to the course of discipline received in the Metropolitan Business College.

In addition to the regular courses as taught in the College, a systematic department of mail lesson instruction is maintained in the College by which non-resident students in various parts of the United States and foreign countries are instructed through correspondence. The system of Home Study or Mail Lesson instruction as carried on by this College has proven a great success and widely extended the popular influence of the institution.

